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THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

THURSDAY May 25, 1738.

The following was printed in the South-Carolina Gazette *March* 18, 1731-2. *now publiſhed again upon the Requeſt of ſeveral of our Readers.*

WE have heard, that the *ſpreading* of the *Small-Pox* in *Willtown*, thro' ſo many Families in ſo ſhort time, was chiefly occaſion'd, by the Ignorance of the People in the Symptoms of that *Diſtemper*. The Conſequence of which was, that they took not the neceſſary Caution to avoid the infected, which probably they would have done, had they been better acquainted with them. It may therefore poſſibly be of ſome Service to the reſt of the Country, to give them the beſt Inſight we can into thoſe Particulars.

As to the *regular Small-pox*, it has been ſaid by the ableſt *Phyſicians*, that it may ſafely be truſted to the Care of an experienc'd *Nurſe*, unleſs ſome ſudden Alteration of Symptoms require better Judgment, and that while it continues ſo regular, little elſe need to be done, than to keep the Patient *full* with a plentiful Quantity of ſuch liquids as ſhall keep up the Spirits of the *Patient*, yet not too much excite the Fever, in order to throw out the Diſtemper and raiſe the Puſtules to their due State, which State will be ſeen in the following Account. And then Proviſion is to be made by a moderately cool Regimen, againſt the ſecond Attack of the Fever, which is always to be expected about this Time.

It is not deſigned to be inſinuated here that the *Phyſician* is unneceſſary even in this Caſe; but in the Country, where it frequently happens that One is not to be met with, theſe Intimations may be of ſome little Help.

As to the *confluent* Sort, it is in that Caſe abſolutely neceſſary for the *Patient* (if poſſible) to be under the conſtant Care of the Phyſician during the whole Progreſs of the Diſtemper, and that too of a very skilful One. Wherefore our giving the Publick at this Juncture the different Symptoms of both Kinds may induce the Friends of the Sick, when they find the moſt dangerous Appearance, not to delay their Application for proper Aſſiſtance.

The *Small-pox* are of two Kinds, the *diſtinct*, where the Puſtules ſtand apart; and the *confluent*, where they run into one continued Cake.

The *diſtinct* or *regular Small-pox*, *Sydenham* obſerves, begin with a Shuddering and Chillineſs, which is ſucceeded by an intenſe Heat, violent Pain of the Head and Back, vomiting, Drowſineſs, eſpecially in Children, and ſometimes Convulſion Fits, which ſhew the *Pox* to be ready to burſt forth, and that they will be mild.

The Eruptions are uſually on the 4th Day; upon which the ſeveriſh Symptoms vaniſh, except that grown perſons are prone to Sweat. The Puſtles firſt appear in the Face, then the Neck, *&c.* They are at firſt reddiſh, by degrees ſwell and grow whiter; on the 11th Day the Swelling and Inflamation of the Face vaniſh; and the Puſtles begin to wither. If ever this Kind kill, 'tis on the 14 or 15th Day.

The Symptoms of the *diſtinct Small-pox*, as enumerated by Dr. *Shaw*, are, 1. A Pain in the Head, Back and Pit of the Stomach. 2. A Fever, which decreaſes as the Eruptions increaſe, with redneſs of the Eyes. 3. A Sickneſs of the Stomach, and Tendency to vomit. 4. Little reddiſh Spots, or beginning Puſtles, appearing on the Neck, Face, Breaſt *&c.* about the 3d or 4th Day inclusive, from the Beginning of the Illneſs. 5. Reſtleſneſs. 6. About the 7 or 8th Day other little red Spots appear between the growing Puſtles. 7. The Puſtles about the 9th Day are at their *State*; being then generally as big as a large Pea, the Matter in them well concocted, of a whitiſh Colour inclin'd to yellow; at which Time, 8. The Patient is uſually light-headed and feveriſh. 9. About the 10th Day the Puſtles begin to dry on the Face. 10. And about the 15th they appear ſhrunk, and begin to ſcale off, and now the Danger is eſteem'd to be over.

The *diſtinct Kind* is here conſider'd unattended with a Looſeneſs, and other Symptoms,

which ſometimes happen in it as well as in the other.

The *confluent* or *Flux Small-pox* have the ſame Symptoms with the *diſtinct*, only in a more violent Degree; they uſually come out on the 3d Day; not ſeperate, as in the diſtinct Kind, but ſpread into one another; and at length appear all like one whitiſh Pellicle over the whole Skin. After the 8th Day the Pellicle darkens. In grown perſons this Kind is attended with a Salivation; in Children with a Looſeneſs. The Salivation frequently ſucceeds immediately after Eruption; the Looſeneſs later. The *confluent* Kind uſual kill on the 11th Day. The Eruptions often riſe and ſink in the Progreſs of the Diſtemper. They uſually firſt appear on the 4 or 5th Day, and come to their State about the 15th.

When the Eruptions are very round, diſtinct, encompaſs'd with a red Margin, *&c.* they are ſaid to be *favourable*; otherwiſe *malignant*.

The *occaſional Cauſes* of the *Small-pox* are ſuppoſed to be, 1. Some Alteration in the Air; ſince they happen moſt frequently about the Spring-Seaſon; and both in *Europe* and elſewhere, are more Epidemical and Mortal at particular times. 2. From Fear, which appears more evident than eaſy to explain. 3. From Surfeits, as by eating any Thing too chilling for the Blood, as Cucumbers, Oranges, *&c.* in hot Seaſons, or when the Body is heated by Motion, the drinking of cold Liquors. 4. From too plentiful Feeding. 5. From any over-heating the Blood, or too ſuddenly cooling it after it is heated, whereby a ſudden Check is given to Perſpiration; and this more eſpecially if the Air favours ſuch an Eruption.

As to the *prognoſtick Signs* of the *Small-pox*; 1. The ſooner they appear in the Spring, and the more the Air is diſpoſed to favour the Diſtemper, the more fatal they prove. 2. The *confluent Sort*, both in grown perſons, and Children is dangerous; and the more ſo, if attended with a *Suppreſſion of Urine*, *Nauſea*, *Delirium*, *purple Spots*, *Chryſtallines*, *bloody Urine*, &c. after the Eruption; but the blackneſs of 'em is not dangerous before the *Criſis*. 3. A *Looſeneſs*, in the *confluent* kind, is not ſo bad in Children as grown perſons. 4. A *Spitting* is a regular Attendant of the confluent Kind, in grown perſons, from the 6 or 7th Day till after the *Criſis*, and is ſo neceſſary, that if it ſtop ſuddenly and return not for 24 Hours, the Patient is ſuppoſed to be in great Danger. 5. A *Quinſy* here is highly dangerous. 6. The Eruptions ſwelling, and ſinking ſuddenly, are bad Signs. 7. The Danger is not over till about the 20th Day in the *confluent Sort*. But if the Eruptions be diſtinct, few, round, plump, riſe full, and grow up ſharp at the Top; if the ſickneſs, vomiting *&c.* go off, or remit upon the Eruptions, and the Patient be under no dreadful Apprehenſions; the Danger is uſually over about the 10*th* Day in the *diſtinct* Kind. Convulſions attending the firſt Symptoms of the *Small-pox* in Children, are ſaid to foreſhew the Appearance of Eruptions within 12 Hours; which then generally prove diſtinct, and the Patient does well.

The *Small-pox* ſucceeding a Debauch in Liquors, or happening upon an irregular Courſe of Life, is uſually Mortal.

It is ſaid, that where Perſons can't conveniently avoid the immediate Hazard of receiving the Infection, it might not be an unneceſſary Precaution, to prepare the Body for it, either by Vomiting, Bleeding, or Purging, and above all to keep themſelves in a temperate way of living.

It is the modern Practice to obſerve the cool Regimen through the whole progreſs of the Diſtemper, (that is) not to keep the Patient too cloſely cover'd up, and there is ſtill one further Obſervation, which (however trifling it may ſeem) has been made by a very great Man, and that is, not to lay the Patient, (if poſſibly to be avoided) in a Chamber, whoſe Doors or Windows are too much expoſed to Eaſterly Winds.

LONDON, *Febr.* 14.

HOw ſecret ſoever the Commiſſaries appointed to examine into the Conduct of Count Seckendorff keep their Proceedings, yet Letters from Vienna aſſure us, that the Affairs of that General take as happy a Turn as he himſelf could wiſh: In all Probability his Enemies will be covered with the Shame and Confuſion they deſign'd to throw upon him; and the Court of Vienna will diſmiſs him in ſuch a Manner, as will make him forget the Troubles he has ſuſtain'd in its Service, and convince him that the Emperor is more equitable and more religious than to have treated him with ſo much Severity, had not his Enemies at the ſame Time that they accuſed him of being guilty of real Crimes, inſinuated likewiſe that he was a Proteſtant; the Force of which Accuſation has been weakned in Proportion to the Progreſs that has been made in the Examination of that General's Conduct, nothing having been able to eſcape the Penetration, nor pervert the Juſtice of the Preſident of this Commiſſion.

Febr. 7. From Leghorn, that Advice is arrived there, that a Bark without any Colours had landed near Aleria in the Iſland of Corſica, a Quantity of Arms, two Tons of Gun-powder, Lead, Iron, Steel, and Shoes, ſent by Lord Theodore to the Malecontents of that Iſland, under the Direction of his Chaplain Father Manſueto, his Adjutant Bougiorno, and the Son of the late Counſellor Colli, accompanied with Capt Seni Baldi, two Greek Captains, four other Foreign Officers, and a Valet de Chambre of Lord Theodore's. This Valet de Chambre having delivered ſome Letters to the Chiefs among the Rebels, they made Bonfires for three Days ſucceſſively, and ſung *Te Deum* in all their Churches: Their Joy was doubled upon the Arrival of Count Anthony Colonna, with 14 German Officers, who landed near Ajaccio with ſome Ammunition. This Count is, on account of his Birth and Perſonal Merit, highly eſteemed in the Iſland.

Some Advices from Corſica, by the way of France, ſay, the Count Anthony Colonna, and Lieutenant Colonel de Wits, attack'd the Fort upon the Iſland of Roſes, and took the ſame after a ſharp Engagement, which laſted nine Hours, wherein he loſt two German Lieutenants, and 72 Private Men: The Garriſon which conſiſted of 49 Perſons, ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War. The Captain who commanded writes, that they are treated very humanely; but it being known that his Lieutenant, a Corſican by Birth, call'd *Leonard de Patrimonio*, had a Deſign againſt the Life of Lord Theodore, ſoon after the Arrival in the Iſland, had only a Quarter of an Hour allowed him to prepare for Death. His Sentence was very ſharp, firſt to have his Tongue cut out, next his right Hand cut off, then tied to a Stake, and burnt alive. The Captain and all the other Priſoners were obliged to be Spectators of this Execu-

Execution. After which Count Colonna assured them, that they might depend on being treated as Prisoners of War, in hopes that their Masters would treat them after the same manner; and that the Lieutenant would not have been used otherwise, had he not prov'd a perjur'd Traitor to his King and his Country.

From Warsaw, that the Infidels had begun to build a Bridge upon the Danube at Giurdkow, with a View of once more undertaking the Siege of Oczakow: That double Pay had been given to the Janissaries design'd for this Expedition; and that the Preparations made by the Turks for the next Campaign are inexpressibly great. On the other hand they write from the Ukrania, that the Russians had prepared a vast Number of Carriages, for the Service of the Troops in their intended March towards Transylvania, to join the Imperialists.

CHARLES-TOWN,

We are assured from good hands, that Mr. Higginson's being appointed *Collector* of the Customs at Charlestown, (as mentioned in our last) was a Mistake in the English Papers, he being appointed Comptroller and Surveyor of the Customs in the room of Wm. Saxby Esq; deceased.

Custom-House, Charlestown,

Entred inwards,

Ship William, John Carter from Cadiz.
— Dantzick Merchant, Henry West from ditto.
Brigt. Rawleigh, Wm Roch from Canaries.

Entred out,

Ship Amoretta, John Crode for Bristol.
— Dantzick Merchant, Hen: West for Cowes.

Clear'd for Departure.

Brigt. Radford, John Simmons to Lizbon.
Sloop Success, Jos Prew to Providence.
— Tryal, J: Weldon to N Carolina.

EXPORTED from this PLACE since *Nov.* 1, 1737.

Rice 30767 Barrels. Pitch 13640. Tarr 4470. Turpentine 720. Whereof 3522 Barrels of Rice to the Southward of *Cape Finisterre*.

PRICES of the following GOODS.

Rice 4 l.	Flour *per C.* 5 l.
Pitch *per* Bar. 40 *s.*	Milkbread 12 l.
Tar per Bar. 32 *s.* 6 *d.*	Shipbread 5 l.
Turpentine 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	Middling bread 6 l. 10 *s.*
Corn per B. 17 *s.* 6 *d.*	White 9 l.

Advertisements.

THE Gentlemen that are Members of the *Commons House of Assembly*, are desired to take Notice, that the *Speaker* and such Members of the said House as are in *Charles-Town* will meet, according to Adjournment, on *Tuesday* the 30th Day of this Month, at the usual Place in *Charles-Town*, and adjourn 'till the next Day; and on Wednesday the last Day of this Month will adjourn the said *House* from *Charles-Town*, to meet *His Honour the President*, and the Rest of the Members of the *General Assembly*, on *Thursday Morning* the first Day of *June* next, at the House of Mr. *Francis Sureau* near *Ashley-River-Ferry*.

Is. AMYAND, *C.D.C.*

In Capt. *Keet* from *London* was brought a

Barrel, mark'd	No 1 P. J. Bottles.
and a Box, mark'd	No W. C I. Stores.

The Owner or Owners thereof may have them, enquiring of the Printer and paying the Charges.

A large Variety of almost every kind of useful Goods proper for this Season,

also most kinds of Medicines, are just imported in the Ship *Brook* Capt. *Keet* from *London*, and to be sold cheap by

James Crokatt.

Good MADERA WINE

Just imported in the *Vine*, *John Waterman* Master, and to be sold by

HILL & GUERARD.

To be Sold, or Lease'd for a Term of Years, the Island of Mount-Edgecumbe (formerly called *Hogg Island*) with a very good and convenient Dwelling-house, and sundry other good Conveniencies. Any one inclinable to purchase or lease the same, may treat with

Yeomans & Escott.

Also imported in the Ship *Brook*, and to be sold by said *Yeomans* & *Escott*, sundry Goods, *viz.* 3 fourth, 7 eighth & Ell-wide Checks, 7 eighth & yard wide Garlix, Sail-cloth, brown Rolls, Gulick Hollands, Cambricks, Kentings, writing Paper, silk-china-& bandannoe handkerchiefs, fine Callicoes & printed Linnens, Indian Persians, Taffeties, silk Damasks, chint Pattians, scarlet blue & flower'd Callimancoes, Balladine sewing Silk, Womens callimanco & ticken Shoes, Shalloon, Sagathys, Duroys, Druggets, Chester Cheese, fine Sallad Oyl, Mens Sadles, starr'd Gartering, pieces Bed-ticking, blue & stript Duffils, Strouds, blue Plains, brass Kettles, Bullets, brass Wire, Indian trading Guns, white and stript Flannel, Kendall Plains, Sooses, also good Limejuice in Pipes, Teirces or Barrels, and sundry other Goods.

In *Capt.* Keet from *London*, and to be sold by *Othniel Beale*, an Assortment of Goods for the Indian Trade, single and double refin'd Sugar, Mens Hatts of several sorts, Haberdashery Ware. He has also to sell Port-Wine in Hampers, middling Bread, and a Horse-Chair which will hold two Persons.

Imported *in the* Brook *from* London, *and to be sold by* Houghton & Webb *on the Bay, Dowlis garlicks, sheeting linnen, brown holland, cloaking diapers, table & check'd linnen, strips hollands, hollands & cambrick, printed callicoes & chints, thread of all sorts, ribbons, gauzes for pavillions, china ware of all sorts, green & bohea tea, stoves, scotch snuff. Hatts, Mens thread hose, mantua silks, alapines, bairbines and cambletts, gold and silver lace and buttons.*

NB. *All persons indebted to the above said, are desired to settle their accounts by the first of* June *next.*

To be Sold by *William Faris* at *Mrs. King's* in Broadstreet sundry Goods, *viz.* 7 eighth and yard wide garlix, cambricks, long lawns, tenidams, manage and bagg hollands, india dimitty, fine white callico, and all sorts of irish linnen, silver & gold lace, mens and womens sadles, single & double refin'd sugar, bohea tea, figs, and raisins of the sun, china plates, cups & bowls, Genoa thread hose, hatband crape, mourning crape, allapines, bombaseens, silk and hair cambletts, ramey's & barragoons, guns & pistols, lute-strings and alamodes, with sundry other goods, and some sets of *Foxby's* Sermons.

Just imported *a fresh Assortment of* European and India goods, *viz. garlix, cambricks & hollands of all sorts, fine chints & callicoes, ginghams, china taffeties, gauze pavillions, super fine green and bohea tea, china ware, spices, umbrellos, mens and womens shoes, silk & thread hose, womens and girls hoops and stays, scotch and other threads, with all kinds of Haberdashery, lace and fringe for bandeleers, strips and broad holland, scotch snuff, Indian trading guns, with sundry sorts of iron ware and other goods, to be sold very cheap by* Wm. Simms, *at Col.* Hext's *white house in Trodd street.*